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SUBJECT

Lai Sing-woo; Anonymous Circular (Chin.)
denouncing -

SJ
Shanghai Municipal Police.

C. I. D.
R. O. REG.

No.
Date.
Temp
16/4/21

CENTRAL POLICE Station.

16th April, 1917.

REPORT ON Li Tsung Woo.

Made by D.S.I. Brewster.

Forwarded by

Chief Detective Inspector.

Sir,

Li Tsung Woo (李成玉) still retains his residence at 368 Avenue Edward VII. He went to Nanking on the 11th instant and has not yet returned. It is reported that he is visiting the Vice President.

Your obedient servant,

Wm. L. Brewster
Detective Sub-Inspector.

Chief Detective Inspector.

AI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.

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Translation of printed circular.

To Capt. Supt. of Police.

Act 1
J. P. 191
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Please read this story of the crimes committed by a person pretended to be a revolutionist.

On account of the abolition of the fallen Manchu dynasty revolution broke out and soon transformed our country into a republic. The original intention of this transformation was for the benefit of social progress and also to get rid off the bad persons and to comfort the good. Unexpectedly, during these five years of the Republic, fighting and upheavals came in rapid succession. If we wished to know the reasons, we would find that they were caused by persons of society who did not follow their conscience. For this reason we determine to get rid of anti-revolutionists and pseudo-rebels from the country. To carry this into effect, we should first deal with Lee Tsung Woo, the rascal. To prove the genuineness of this statement, we only need glance over the following list of crimes committed by him :-

(1) Biography of Lee Tsung Woo.

A native of Ningpo and a vagabond. At the end of the Manchu reign he gathered and collected many loafers and terrorised and defrauded the country folks, kidnapped women, harboured robbers, open gambling dens and what not.

(2) Lee Tsung Woo at the time of the First Revolution.

Having committed numberless crimes, he was wanted in earnest by the Authorities of his native place and escaped to Shanghai where he bolstered up Chen Chi Mei, who made him Commander-in-Chief of the Kwong Poh Chun (Republican Army). In the above capacity he

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began to collect his old colleagues and made a big show of his power.

(3) Lee Tsung Woo in Military power.

While in full authority he committed himself very improperly. He ordered his troops to loot as part of their duty and despatched a portion of them to Haichow to smuggle salt to Shanghai in order to enrich his own pocket. Unexpectedly the ship that carried the salt sank in a storm and some of the crew were drowned. Alas ! these innocent and strong citizens should suffer death in their blind endeavour to perform duty which was only to benefit the self-aggrandising leader.

(4) Lee Tsung Woo at the time of the Second Revolution.

During this time when the rebels had failed everywhere and had taken refuge in Shanghai, Lee in conjunction with Wong Tsze Liang secretly planned with the Government detectives to wantonly prosecute his partizans. For instance, the betrayal of Wong Hyi Tsang (王喜章) by Tsang Lau Dah (章少良) and the assassination of Tsang Nyi Kong (張二鴻) by Tsong Sau Liang (童少良). These cases are well-known to the public that they were instigated by Lee.

(5) (A portion of this paragraph is not legible).

It says that Lee and a Divisional Commander of Troops at Nanking obtained possession of over \$50,000. for the purpose of doing something, but they did nothing and appropriated the money to their own use.

(6) Lee during the Third Revolution.

After the 3rd revolution when the rebel party came once more into power, Lee Tsung Woo was in fear of being the victim of revenge; so he allied himself with ex-Taoyin Chow and with the prominent Yunan rebels planned to smuggle opium into Shanghai to profit thereby. Unfortunately for him the undertaking was discovered and the people

concerned arrested and convicted, but Lee escaped from being penalised by the law.

(7) Lee Tsung Wco of the present day.

After the death of Yuan Shih Kai, the former constitution revived. Our Government remitted money to Shanghai for the purpose of repatriating the revolutionists. Profiting by this occasion, that rascal Lee bribed the others to elect him on one of the examining staffs connected with the Repatriation which post he did not hold honorarily. Also, he sent his subordinates; Hsu Tsung Ah (許長亞), Lee Lai Sung (李直生), Ting Sze Hsi (丁士才), Kau Ih Mew (高一介), Tseu Sing Ming (周醒民), Yau Ping Ching (鮑聘卿), etc. to place bombs on the Sin Sze Kya roof garden, to threaten Wong Tacu-Chau (黃楚九). Nominally, he said that he would protect him on condition that he would permit a performance to be staged at the Sin Sze Kya and that the money realised from this performance would be for the benefit of the revolutionists. In reality, that money was proportionately divided between Lee and his subordinates. By doing thus, they prevented the affair dealing with repatriation from reaching perfection. Again, that rascal Lee employed the name "repatriation" to ask the Chamber of Commerce to subscribe several tens of thousands of dollars, which he said he would be used for buying the passage tickets. He spent only a small sum of money, the remainder of which went into his own pocket.

(8) Lee's greediness and unsatisfied taste.

Lee was not satisfied with what he squeezed from the passage tickets. He also cheated Yu Ya Ching to request the Tien Zoen Wu Dah theatre to stage a performance in aid of the revolutionists. By playing this trick he got another sum equal to that which he gained at Sin Sze Kya, while the revolutionists did not get a cash from the affair.

"Ah ! brethren, Shanghai is the metropolis of our country, a place where the eyes of both the Chinese and Foreign residents are focussed, and in that very place we find that ~~xxxxxx~~ rascal employing his skill in plots and all the crimes he can commit. Not only our country will suffer the evil consequences that will follow, but the Foreigners will look down upon us. If we do not get rid of that rascal soon, more evils will in stove for us. Brethren, brethren, rise up and get rid of that vagabond at once.

(sd) The revolutionists residing at Shanghai.

There may be a Substancie
of truth in certain portions
of the attached Circular
which "the revolutionists
residing in Shanghai"
have written in denunciation
of General Lee Teing Woo
but alwings his reputation
is not very high he is only
a long way the rascal
that he is painted in this
Document.

The writers are incosly
enemis of his who are
seeking for reasons of
their own to do him an
injury

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